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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT			
2	EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA			
3	JAMES DENNIS,	Case No. 2:18-cv-02689-JS		
4	Plaintiff,	case NO. 2:10-CV-02009-05		
5	v. P	hiladelphia, Pennsylvania		
6		April 25, 2024 9:16 a.m.		
7	Defendants.			
8				
9	TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL - DAY 9  BEFORE THE HONORABLE JUAN SANCHEZ			
10	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE			
11		Paul M. Messing, Esq.		
12	Kairys Rudovsky Messing Feinberg & Lin, LLLP			
13		e Cast Iron Bldg Ste 501 South 8 Arch Street		
14	Phil	adelphia, PA 19106		
15		rew Pomager, Esq. Lel Cerone, Esq.		
	Bail	ailey Axe, Esq.		
16	_	ty Of Philadelphia Law		
17	1515 Arch Street, 14th Floor Philadelphia, PA 19102			
18		eph J. Santarone, Jr., Esq.		
19	(Frank Jastrzembski) Josh	nua W. Brownlie, Esq.		
20	2000	shall Dennehey, P.C.  Market Street		
21		2300 adelphia, PA 19103		
22	Court Recorder: Nanc	cy DeLisle/Stacy Wertz		
23				
24				
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MR. MESSING: I'm sorry?

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THE COURT: So he testified here via video.

MR. MESSING: Right.

THE COURT: So I don't know whether they're asking me for the video or the testimony.

1 MR. MESSING: Oh, I see what you're saying. 2 THE COURT: Right? The second question I don't know 3 whether it's related to the first. 4 MR. MESSING: Well, that was a fairly short video if 5 they want to see it again. 6 MR. SANTARONE: Well, it says the 1990s new trial. 7 And it says if so, can we see. So I'm reading --8 THE COURT: Yeah. 9 MR. SANTARONE: -- that to mean they're looking for 10 1992 trial. So the answer should be, no, he didn't testify. 11 THE COURT: All right. 12 MR. MESSING: I think perhaps. 13 THE COURT: Do you want me to answer no? 14 MR. MESSING: I think the answer is --15 MR. SANTARONE: Well, the answer is no. He didn't 16 testify. 17 THE COURT: I know, but they are asking for 18 the -- they should have known, I mean, that was the whole --19 MR. MESSING: That was the whole point. 20 THE COURT: That was the whole point. And he 21 testified, he should have been -- and I think his whole point 22 is that he was concealed, right, as part of the concealment? 23 MR. BROWNLIE: Well, Your Honor, if I may, I think 24 the proper instruction would be that on Thomas Bertha, Zahra 25 Howard, and James Cameron were the only eyewitnesses to testify

1 at the criminal trial. 2 THE COURT: That's not what they're asking. 3 MR. MESSING: Yeah, it's -- may I make a suggestion, 4 Your Honor? 5 THE COURT: Yeah, I don't think I could answer it 6 otherwise because --7 MR. MESSING: I think the appropriate answer to this 8 question is Mr. Ritchie did not testify at the 1992 trial. Is 9 the jury asking to see the recording of his testimony that was 10 shown at this trial and just find out if that that's what they 11 want. 12 MR. SANTARONE: And I would object to that because it 13 says if so. It's obviously referring to the first question. 14 So I don't want to give them another thing that they could 15 possibly be asked to take a look at. 16 THE COURT: All right, but you agree that I could 17 tell them that he did not testify at the 1992 trial? 18 MR. SANTARONE: It's true, yeah. 19 THE COURT: You agree? 20 MR. MESSING: And -- I -- I mean --21 MR. BROWNLIE: Well, because the Commonwealth did not 22 call Mr. Ritchie and Lee Mandel did not call Mr. Ritchie. 23 THE COURT: Was he disclosed? 24 MR. BROWNLIE: I'm sorry? 25 THE COURT: He was disclosed.

1 MR. BROWNLIE: He was disclosed, yes. 2 MR. SANTARONE: Oh, yeah, he was disclosed. 3 MR. BROWNLIE: So neither party called Mr. Ritchie to 4 testify at the 1992 trial. That's my concern. 5 MR. SANTARONE: That is a good way to put it. I 6 agree with that. Neither party called him to testify at the 7 1992 trial. 8 MR. MESSING: If I may, Your Honor? 9 THE COURT: Yes, you may. 10 MR. MESSING: I think it's important when a jury asks 11 a question to simply answer the question directly. The answer 12 to the first part of this question did the -- did George 13 Ritchie testify in the 1992 trial, the only answer should be in 14 our view, no. 15 As to the second thing, if so, can we see a recording 16 of his testimony, I think the answer is the only recording of 17 his testimony was already played at this trial. 18 THE COURT: Okay. 19 MR. MESSING: Period. No other witnesses, no who 20 called, who didn't call. 21 THE COURT: Well, I think that the answer to the 22 first question I agree with Mr. Santarone, Attorney Santarone. 23 The answer to the first question renders the second question 24 moot unless they ask again.

So but you agree that the answer to -- so the answer

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1 to the question is, no, I know that because he didn't testify. 2 That's the point. 3 MR. SANTARONE: I agree, but I agree --4 THE COURT: Now why he didn't testify is the 5 question. 6 MR. SANTARONE: Right, neither party called him at 7 the criminal trial. 8 THE COURT: But I think part of his theory is that he 9 was not -- was concealed, right? 10 MR. MESSING: Yes. 11 MR. SANTARONE: He wasn't. 12 MR. MESSING: He was concealed. 13 THE COURT: Well, why does the jury has that it 14 wasn't? 15 MR. BROWNLIE: Weren't they shown the line-up order? 16 MR. SANTARONE: He was at the -- yeah, I mean, he 17 was -- his -- Mandel had his name he was in the line-up. 18 Mandel didn't call him and Mandel was questioned about that at 19 one of the post jobs to Dr. Visic (phonetic) and he didn't call 20 him. He said I thought he was -- I thought he was going to 21 identify my client. I didn't know what he was going to. 22 MR. MESSING: Your Honor, they're asking to answer a simple question with facts that may lead to jury confusion. I 23 24 think the question should be simply be answered, period. That 25 is the I believe appropriate thing to do.

1 THE COURT: Why answer at all because they supposed 2 to remember the testimony, the trial testimony? 3 MR. MESSING: That -- one option is not to answer it. 4 THE COURT: Right. 5 MR. MESSING: But I think the honest answer is no. 6 He did not -- no, he did not testify at the 1992 trial, period. 7 THE COURT: But he never gave testimony in this Court 8 that he testified in the 1992 trial. 9 MR. MESSING: He didn't know about the trial. He 10 didn't even know anybody had been arrested. So how that 11 happened, whether he was concealed as we have evidence that has 12 been presented or whether he, you know, that his Mr. Dennis' 13 lawyer should have known about him is not their question. 14 THE COURT: Well, he was at the line-up. He was at 15 the line-up. 16 MR. MESSING: He wasn't at the line-up. He's just on 17 a list of people -- looks like 40 or 50 people that were 18 ordered to be admitted to the prison if they showed up. I 19 don't know who showed up. 20 MR. BROWNLIE: No. 21 THE COURT: Could you show me what? 22 MR. MESSING: Sure. It's an order --23 THE COURT: Could you show me -- Santarone --24 MR. MESSING: Do you know what exhibit it is? 25 MR. SANTARONE: I'm looking for that right now.

1 MR. MESSING: It is a standard order that's signed by 2 a judge granting permission for people --3 THE COURT: Well --4 MR. MESSING: -- to be admitted to the prison to view 5 line-ups. There must be, I don't know 35, 45 people on that 6 list. 7 MR. BROWNLIE: If I may? So, Your Honor, Mr. 8 Ritchie's original statement was produced to Lee Mandel. In 9 that statement, that interview record I should refer to it as, 10 contains the statement that Mr. Messing is relying upon. I 11 would have recognized that guy had I seen him again. 12 So that information was produced to Lee Mandel. Lee 13 Mandel made -- exercised his discretion and the representation 14 of Mr. Dennis and decided not to call Mr. Ritchie. 15 And there's evidence in the record, the jury has not 16 seen it, but his decision was based on a fear that Mr. Ritchie 17 may identify James Dennis. 18 THE COURT: But --19 MR. BROWNLIE: So the information was produced to 20 him. So I think it more accurately reflects this record to 21 instruct the jury that neither party called Mr. Ritchie to 22 testify in 1992. 23 MR. MESSING: This is outside the record. This is an 24 inappropriate response to a very simple --25 THE COURT: Right.

1 MR. MESSING: -- straightforward question. 2 THE COURT: Attorney Messing, I agree with you because I -- I'm very cautious in answering -- giving an answer 3 4 that's beyond the question. 5 So but -- so, I'm just going to answer the question. 6 And you both agree that I could tell them or I could tell them 7 nothing, but I could tell them that George Ritchie did not 8 testify in the 1992 trial? 9 MR. MESSING: Yes, and I think -- I don't even know 10 that this --11 MR. BROWNLIE: Our position, Your Honor, would be 12 either instructing them that nobody called him or not answering 13 the question and saying the jury should --14 THE COURT: But that's not the question they posed. 15 Let me put the question to you. Did George Ritchie testify in 16 the 1992 trial? 17 They're not asking me did anybody fail to call him, 18 who was responsible for calling him, was -- did the Defendant 19 have the ability to call him at that time? 20 The question is, and I agree with Attorney Messing on 21 this point, did George Ritchie testify in the 1992 trial, which 22 you all agree he did not. 23 MR. BROWNLIE: He did not. 24 THE COURT: Okay, so I'm just going to tell him that 25 he did not testify in the 1992 trial.

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               MR. MESSING: My suggestion, Your Honor, would be to
 2
      simply write it out and send it back.
 3
               THE COURT: No, that's what I'm going to do.
 4
               MR. MESSING: Yeah.
 5
               THE COURT: I'm going to answer the question. All
     right, I'm going to -- I have answered the question. I'm going
 6
     to ask my deputy to make -- this is what I said. George
 7
 8
     Ritchie did not testify in the 1992 trial, period. I'm not
 9
     answering any other question.
10
               Make a copy and give it to them. And make sure you
11
     recover this back. You give them a copy, yes. All right.
12
               MR. MESSING: I'll be back in my office. I made it
13
     in eight -- under eight minutes today.
14
               THE COURT: That's fantastic. Can you make under
15
     five?
16
               MR. MESSING: No.
17
               THE COURT: Did you sprint?
18
               MR. MESSING: You're try to do me in, aren't you?
19
               THE COURT: Well.
20
               MR. MESSING: I got to run here. Security line is
21
     what held me up. Some guy had a metal plate.
22
               THE COURT: Oh, really?
23
               MR. MESSING: Yeah.
24
               THE COURT: I didn't know that. Okay, then hang
25
     around for a little bit longer. I don't know where this is
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MR. MESSING: What did we send them?

THE COURT: We sent them --

MR. MESSING: (Indiscernible) interview. They may be referring to the 1996 statement. Yeah, that was --

THE COURT: I don't know what -- well, you gave them

a statement, right, the original?

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MR. SANTARONE: The 28 statement.

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               MR. MESSING: And --
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               MR. SANTARONE: That is significant.
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               MR. MESSING: And 29 was sent out, too, right?
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               MR. BROWNLIE: The --
 5
               THE COURT: 29 was not sent out.
 6
               MR. BROWNLIE: 29 was not sent out?
 7
               MR. MESSING: Why not? It was on the list. It was
 8
     admitted.
 9
               THE COURT: They have everything, don't they?
10
     They're saying the trial Exhibit 28 isn't in the material.
11
               MR. BROWNLIE: Your Honor, my apologies, Your Honor.
12
               THE COURT: Yeah.
               MR. BROWNLIE: Both 28, Charles Thompson's original
13
14
     statement and Exhibit 29, Charles Thompson 1996 affidavit are
     both on -- should be on the list.
15
16
               THE COURT: Are on the -- so can I tell them that --
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               MR. BROWNLIE: They're on my list, so my assumption
18
     is that they're on that USB drive because I copied this right
19
     from that drive.
20
               THE COURT: Oh, do you have the flash? Could you
21
     double-check that it's on it?
22
               MR. BROWNLIE: They have the flash.
23
               THE COURT: We didn't -- they don't need the flash.
24
     Do they? We just --
25
               THE CLERK: (Indiscernible) only transferred the
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1 first exhibit and then, we gave them the flash drive. THE COURT: All right. 2 3 MR. MESSING: May I make a suggestion to avoid 4 confusion? 5 THE COURT: Yes. 6 MR. MESSING: You have already been provided with 7 Exhibit 28, the interview with Charles Thompson on November 8 8th, 1991 and Exhibit 29, the statement from Charles Thompson 9 dated January 24th, 1996. That way, if they don't have both of 10 them, they'll let us know. 11 THE COURT: Yeah, okay, I think that's a good 12 suggestion. 13 MR. BROWNLIE: My concern is that perhaps well --14 MR. MESSING: They have it back there. 15 MR. BROWNLIE: 28 and 29 are both Charles Thompson 16 statements so I'm wondering if they're looking for something 17 that is not -- maybe they're confusing --18 MR. MESSING: Well, that -- if the judge says these are the two you have --19 20 MR. BROWNLIE: I understand. 21 MR. MESSING: -- they'll let us know if they don't. 22 THE COURT: November 8th is the 28, right, 8 --23 MR. MESSING: Yeah, Exhibit 28 is the statement dated 24 November 8th, 1991. And Exhibit 29 is a statement of Charles 25 Thompson dated January 24th, 1996.

1 THE COURT: Okay. MR. MESSING: They should have both of those. If 2 3 they don't, let us know. 4 THE COURT: All right, let me write that down. 5 (Pause) 6 THE COURT: Okay, so you have been provided both of 7 Charles Thompson's statements. Exhibit 28 is statement of 8 November 8th, 1991. Exhibit 29 is his January 24, 1996 9 statement. That answers the question. 10 MR. MESSING: You want to add if you don't have 11 either of these exhibits, please let us know and they will be 12 provided? 13 THE COURT: I think that's fine. 14 (Counsel confer) 15 THE COURT: Okay, I added that. Here it's --16 MR. MESSING: I'm going to wait for another 15 17 minutes the way things are going. 18 THE COURT: Yeah, I think you better wait. 19 MR. MESSING: Yeah. 20 THE COURT: Stacy, could you make a copy and Nancy? 21 All right, thank you so much. 2.2 MR. MESSING: Can Mr. Dennis and us be excused? 23 THE COURT: Disappear from the courtroom? 24 MR. MESSING: What's that? 25 THE COURT: Do you want to leave the courtroom? Yes,

MR. BROWNLIE: Yes.

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THE CLERK: Clarified as well.

THE COURT: Okay, they have clarified, okay. All right, they in the place of trial Exhibit 28, the attachment is Anthony Overstreet interview, Exhibit 19.

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1 MR. MESSING: Oh, it's all --2 THE COURT: Page 307. MR. BROWNLIE: I'm going to check right now, Your 3 4 Honor. 5 THE COURT: So okay. MR. MESSING: Technology is not my friend. I'm sure 6 7 Mr. Brownlie did his best, but. 8 THE COURT: Here. 9 MR. MESSING: May I suggest in the meanwhile to --10 MR. BROWNLIE: I think they're misusing the 11 technology, because 28 on USB is Charles Thompson's. 12 MR. MESSING: Yeah. 13 MR. BROWNLIE: I can pull the hard copies, Your 14 Honor, if you'd like. 15 THE COURT: Pull the hard copies, but can we get our 16 IT guy to come in and show them how to retrieve the 17 information? We didn't do that because it happened late, but 18 call -- all right and give me for now give that, but I'm going 19 to tell them that we going to -- I'm going to interrupt at some 20 point and have Ed Morrissey (phonetic), who's our IT, show them 21 how to retrieve the documents in other words how to view them. 22 MR. MESSING: Right. 23 THE COURT: It's very simple, but if they're 24 not -- they don't know how to use the technology. 25 MR. MESSING: You know, I'm always a little concerned

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     with an outside party going into the deliberation room.
 2
                THE COURT: I could do it here in front of everybody.
 3
     I could bring him out and do it in front of everybody.
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               MR. MESSING: May I make a suggestion? Send them
 5
     back Exhibits 28 --
 6
                THE COURT: We're going to do that, yes.
 7
               MR. MESSING: -- hard copies?
 8
               THE COURT: We're going to do the hard copies.
 9
               MR. MESSING: And ask them if they're having any
10
      further difficulties retrieving information that you will then
11
     bring an IT person to help them. And we can have him do it
12
     here.
13
               THE COURT: That's fine.
14
               MR. BROWNLIE: IT should go in or they should not go
15
          I don't think it's --
      in.
16
                THE COURT: No, I think it's fine. I -- normally I
17
     do it before I send them out.
18
               MR. MESSING: Yeah.
19
                THE COURT: Here, you guys were not ready with the
20
     review of the flash and that is the hiccough here, but.
21
               MR. BROWNLIE: I don't have paper clips, Your Honor,
22
     I apologize.
23
               THE COURT: All right, we have here.
24
               MR. MESSING: Is that --
25
               THE COURT: So you could ask them if they continue to
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     have problems with the technology.
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               MR. MESSING: 91 and 96?
 3
               MR. BROWNLIE: Yeah, 28 and 29.
 4
               MR. MESSING: Thank you.
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               THE COURT: All right, hang on.
 6
               MR. MESSING: The only thing I know how to do is
 7
     reboot, which works like 95 percent of the time.
 8
               MR. BROWNLIE: I'll have to double-check. I just
 9
     pulled it out (indiscernible).
10
               MR. MESSING: Yeah.
11
           (Counsel confer)
12
           (The Judge confers with the Clerk)
13
               MR. BROWNLIE: Your Honor, the exhibits are correct
14
     on the flash drive if you want to take it back?
15
                THE COURT: You could tell them that, that the
16
     exhibits on the flash drive are correct.
17
               MR. BROWNLIE: I checked them twice.
18
               THE COURT: All right.
19
               MR. MESSING: You have 28 and 29 there with you?
20
               THE COURT: Yes.
21
               MR. MESSING: Great, thank you very much. Maybe I'll
22
     stick around for another 15 or 20.
23
               THE COURT: All right, you could keep giving yourself
24
     15 minute extensions.
25
               MR. MESSING: Well.
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               THE COURT: To hang around here.
 2
               MR. MESSING: I consider this Court extensions to be
 3
     honest with you because I would have left a long time ago.
 4
               THE COURT: Huh?
 5
               MR. MESSING: I serve at the Court's pleasure to a
 6
     point.
 7
           (The Judge confers with the Clerk)
 8
               THE COURT: Okay, hang around.
 9
               MR. MESSING: I'm hanging.
10
               MR. BROWNLIE: Thank you, Your Honor.
11
          (Recess taken at 9:43 a.m., recommencing at 12:34 p.m.)
12
               THE COURT: Good.
13
               MR. MESSING: Do I need Mr. Dennis in here for this?
14
               THE COURT: I think you should bring him in.
15
               MR. MESSING: Okay.
16
               THE COURT: I have my copy.
17
               MR. MESSING: Do I need to bring him in for verdict
18
     or that's --
19
               THE COURT: No, no, it's no verdict. It's a
20
     question.
21
               MR. MESSING: Okay.
22
           (Pause)
23
               THE COURT: Why don't you read the question, Attorney
24
    Messing?
25
               MR. MESSING: I will read the question.
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1 THE COURT: Okay, so the question is can you have 2 fabrication by omission? 3 MR. MESSING: I think the answer is you know --4 THE COURT: The answer's no. 5 MR. SANTARONE: The answer's no. 6 THE COURT: The answer's no because it's one or both 7 of Defendant created, created or made up false evidence. That 8 is known as fabrication or tampered with. This might be the 9 result of the fabrication. 10 MR. MESSING: I'm sorry, could you repeat that? 11 THE COURT: So the -- I already gave them the 12 instruction. 13 MR. MESSING: Right. 14 THE COURT: Fabrication, what it means. It has a 15 particular meaning in the law. One or both of the Defendants 16 created or made up false evidence. This is known as 17 fabrication. Concealment, it's the same thing. They haven't 18 asked about concealment, but --19 MR. MESSING: Yeah. 20 THE COURT: -- it's an affirmative act. It's not by 21 omission. 22 MR. MESSING: Well, I -- yes and no because if you 23 think it through, if they fabricated, for example, the 24 incriminating evidence that Charles Thompson gave and never 25 told anybody, which obviously they didn't, so I think it's a

little more complicated than that.

I think the best way to handle this would be to simply tell the jury that they have been instructed and have with them the instructions of the law governing this case, which they are to apply to the facts of this case, period.

I think we -- I think it's a mistake because we don't know what their thinking is and we don't know how they're analyzing this issue.

I think the correct response to a note like this is simply to say I -- the Court had provided the instructions to you. You have a copy of the instructions. And you are to comply -- you are to apply those instructions to the facts of this case as found by the jury, period.

I don't think we -- I don't think it's appropriate to start interfering with what their thought process is.

THE COURT: Well, I don't know what their thought process is --

MR. MESSING: That's right, we don't.

THE COURT: But the question is -- the question can you have fabrication by omission? So you're right. One option is for me to point them to the charge. The charge defines fabrication as created or make false evidence.

The other thing is that I could bring them back and read the charge to them again. They have it, but I'll read it.

MR. MESSING: I think it's enough to tell them that

1 they have the charge. And that's -- you've given them the law 2 of the case. 3 THE COURT: Let me hear from Attorney Brownlie? 4 MR. BROWNLIE: Your Honor, the answer's no. I mean, 5 we talked about being concise this morning and responsive to 6 the jury's questions given the law that has been charged to 7 them, the instructions that they have. The answer is no. 8 THE COURT: Yeah. 9 MR. BROWNLIE: And I don't think we should do 10 anything to tinker with the thought process of the jury. And 11 the only way to assure that is to simply tell them to --12 THE COURT: But --13 MR. BROWNLIE: -- follow the instructions. 14 THE COURT: -- I'm not tinker -- if 15 I -- that's -- you're right. That's one way of handling it 16 to -- we provided them the charge on pages 36 through 38. They 17 have the elements of and the definition of fabricated evidence. 18 MR. MESSING: Right. 19 THE COURT: That's one way of handling it. The other 20 way is answer the question, which is I think the answer is no. 21 You --22 MR. MESSING: It depends on what their analysis is and what their discussions are and we don't know. And I 23 24 don't --25 THE COURT: How can you have fabrication by omission?

MR. MESSING: Well, let's say that they're thinking, for example one of them says, well, we think that one of the Defendants fabricated something, but we're not sure whether or not they omitted it from the information they gave to the District Attorney or the Defense.

That's what they may be thinking. I don't know what they're thinking. It's impossible to divine what a deliberating jury is thinking.

And that is why you have legal instructions, which they should be told to refer to for the law of the case.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BROWNLIE: Your Honor, let's be genuine. This is about George Ritchie. That's the only fabricated claim that Mr. Messing has asserted with respect to any type of omission.

The jury's obviously asking for a clarification on the law, assuming that they're referencing the instructions.

The answer is no and we request that they be so instructed.

MR. MESSING: Well actually, I think that comment by Mr. Brownlie Is interesting. It's -- because that may very well be what they're thinking in which case, that could be fabrication.

It could also be concealment. But then again,

Charles Thompson could also be fabrication and then concealment

of the fact that they had threatened a witness into falsely

incriminating Mr. Dennis.

It gets very complicated and I don't think that the Court should give an answer that may end up confusing or misleading the jury.

The only answer I think that's appropriate is to simply say you have the legal instructions. That's the law of the case. It's up to you to apply the facts to the law.

THE COURT: So, obviously, the -- and this is the benefit of them having the jury instructions --

MR. MESSING: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- in the jury room that they could ask intelligent questions based on the instructions. And -- but the instructions, you know, I think the omission could be -- because omission is something was excluded.

MR. MESSING: I'm sorry, the omission?

THE COURT: That's just the end result, that's the end result of potentially what happened. It's not the definition of fabricated evidence.

MR. MESSING: Yeah, but they're thinking through that. And I don't think that counsel or the Court should do anything to interfere with that. You've given the legal instructions. That's what is required and that's all that's required.

THE COURT: Okay, this is the page that they had 36 through -- yeah, that's right. Page 36, 37, and 38, right?
This is the corrected one?

THE CLERK: Yes, correct.

THE COURT: All right. All right, I -- you know, I don't want to intrude too much. I think Mr. Messing has a point.

I think the answer is no, but I think in an abundance of caution, the best thing I could do is to either bring them and read the charge or tell them that they have the legal -- the instructions containing the legal elements of the term fabrication of evidence on pages 36 to 38.

MR. BROWNLIE: So, Your Honor, if I -- oh, I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. SANTARONE: Your Honor, I think that, you know, they have the charge there. So bringing them back and reading it really I don't see the point of that. You just tell them what pages it is.

But the fact that they have the charge and they're still asking this question can you have fabrication by omission, the answer is just no without any other explanation. Who knows what they're thinking, but it doesn't make a difference because the question's the question. And the answer's no.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. MESSING: It does make a difference. I agree with Mr. Santarone that sending a note back telling them to refer to the legal instructions is fine.

But again, we don't know what they're thinking. We don't know what the discussions are. We don't know what their analysis of the facts are.

And it would be a mistake, I believe, to tinker with that. I think they should simply be told to refer to the instructions that define and you can say both the fabrication and concealment of evidence, whatever the Court wishes, but they have the instructions there. And they know where they are. So that's that.

THE COURT: I don't want to imply one way or another that the answer's yes.

MR. BROWNLIE: That's the problem.

MR. MESSING: That's --

THE COURT: You know, that the answer's yes, but I think that so because -- so I -- this is -- because if I don't answer the question potentially, I'm -- potentially they could say or take it as, okay, fabrication means omission is possible.

MR. MESSING: Well --

THE COURT: Don't you think?

MR. MESSING: -- I think they have to look at the legal instructions which are, you know, in accordance with established federal law and apply the facts. They have the legal instructions for the two elements here and for their 1983 claims. They appear in the instructions starting on page --

1 THE COURT: 37, 38. 2 MR. MESSING: 36. 3 THE COURT: It's really -- oh, 36. It's really one 4 line that they need to focus on, which is the first element. 5 One or both of the Defendants created or made up false 6 evidence. 7 MR. MESSING: Well --8 MR. BROWNLIE: Your Honor, in the context of this 9 case, regardless of what the evidence is, regardless of what 10 the facts are, under the law, a fabrication claim cannot be 11 supported by omitting evidence. It's a deliberate act as Your 12 Honor has pointed out. 13 THE COURT: Yeah. 14 MR. BROWNLIE: So to not answer this question of law 15 in a concise manner, we think would create exactly the type of 16 inference that Your Honor is concerned with. 17 MR. MESSING: And again, I think the instructions 18 cover all of this. It --19 THE COURT: I know, but --20 MR. MESSING: The instructions cover willfulness, 21 reckless disregard --22 THE COURT: But they're not asking about willfulness 23 disregard. That's recklessness. They're asking about 24 omission.

And I think the point 1 of the instructions gives us

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an -- gives them an answer, I think, which means created or made up false. They have to have created or made up false evidence.

MR. MESSING: We don't know what the jury's thinking.

And I think that anything other than reading the law to them

would be erroneous. And I would ask the Court to simply refer

them to the instructions as set forth by established federal

law.

And they have it in front of them. If you want to read it to them, that's up to the Court, but they have it in front of them.

THE COURT: Very well. I think I will be debating this. I think the answer is no, but in an abundance of caution, Attorney Santarone, I'm just going to respond to the note -- where did I put it, respond to the note.

And I'm going to be careful, but I'm going to say refer to jury instructions concerning the elements of fabricated evidence on pages 36 to 38 and leave it at that. I mean, if they read it, point number 1 should give them the answer.

MR. SANTARONE: Right Your Honor, I think they have those instructions. If they didn't have instructions, that can be different story. They have the instructions. They just want to clarify one thing and the answer is no. That's my position.

1 MR. MESSING: I think the Court in abundance of 2 caution is taking the correct approach by referring them to the 3 law as instructed. 4 MR. BROWNLIE: The question is on a clarification of 5 a point of law. 6 THE COURT: Right, the question --7 MR. MESSING: But we don't know what the --8 THE COURT: The -- so --9 MR. BROWNLIE: Okay. Your Honor, if the instructions 10 were succinct enough to cover whether or not fabrication can be 11 supported by omission, we wouldn't have gotten the question 12 from the jury. 13 So I think that inquiry should be dispositive here 14 because the ultimate question is whether or not the jury fully 15 understands the principles of law they are to apply to this 16 case. 17 And if they're asking whether or not omission can 18 support a fabrication claim, then they clearly misunderstand 19 that fabrication must be an intentional act. 20 MR. MESSING: But they may be thinking about 21 something else entirely and by --22 THE COURT: So --23 MR. MESSING: -- putting them in one direction or 24 another could mislead or confuse. 25 THE COURT: The other thing I could do to answer the

question is say it's in the instructions and point them to paragraph 1, which says fabrication consists of creating or making up false evidence.

MR. MESSING: Well --

THE COURT: That's known as fabrication.

Fabrication, in fact, I could just make a declaratory statement. Fabrication means creating or making up a false -- or making up false evidence or making up false evidence. I think that would answer the question.

MR. MESSING: Again, I think that's the instruction.

If the Court wants to refer them to just that passage, that's up to the Court. I think the instruction and fabrication should be read as a whole, but I --

THE COURT: But that's not the question that they're asking.

MR. MESSING: I understand.

THE COURT: I mean, if I say that, let me think about it. Let me take five minutes. I think I need to think on my own. I think I understand your arguments.

And I do think that the question -- the answer the specific question that they ask, can you have fabricated fabrication by omission is no.

I do understand your concern, Mr. Messing. I do understand your concern, but certainly whether I talk to them or I give them the charge, certainly a declaratory statement

1 that fabrication means creating or making up false evidence is 2 succinct enough to answer that question. 3 MR. MESSING: I think that the Court should just give 4 them the instruction. 5 THE COURT: No. 6 MR. MESSING: Why just give them that just one 7 instruction? 8 THE COURT: Do you disagree with that, do you 9 disagree with that element? 10 MR. MESSING: I don't know what they're thinking. 11 don't know they're applying this to --12 THE COURT: All right. 13 MR. MESSING: -- and what they're thinking. 14 THE COURT: You got to give me case law that says I cannot do that because I think I could do that and answer the 15 16 question. 17 MR. MESSING: I don't --18 THE COURT: I clearly can answer the question by 19 saying no, but I'm not going to do that, because that's -- but 20 I think I can take the element and answer the question. 21 MR. MESSING: Just to restate that element? 22 THE COURT: And then point them to the instruction 23 and say read the instruction, but fabrication means that. 24 MR. MESSING: That makes sense if you want to do it 25 that way.

1 THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MESSING: And I don't think you need to bring them in for that. I think you could just send it back as far as I'm concerned.

THE COURT: All right. Give me five minutes. I want to be careful. I'll be right back.

MR. MESSING: Okay.

THE CLERK: All rise.

(Recess taken at 12:52 p.m., recommencing at 1:03 p.m.)

THE COURT: Okay, so I don't think we have anything in the 3rd Circuit that tells us and defines fabricated evidence a little bit better than what the instruction is.

I think that Mr. Messing has a point. And the point is well taken because omission can be part. It all depends on the context.

Omission can be part of the fabricated evidence.

Let's say, for example, you have a spreadsheet. And you have lied about the numbers and you omitted certain numbers to look the numbers better.

That is fabricated evidence, but it contains some element of omission. Omission by itself is not enough to be fabricated evidence, but it's not clear from here as Mr. pointed -- Mr. Messing has pointed out, it's not clear from the question what the jury is thinking.

And I think that I should be cautious and just point

35 1 them back to the elements and maybe they'll have another 2 question later on. 3 But this is what I'm going to tell them. You have 4 the legal instruction with the elements of fabricated evidence 5 on pages 36 and 38, period. Nothing more. And that will go 6 out. MR. MESSING: Okay, I'll wait here --7 8 THE COURT: Okay? 9 MR. MESSING: -- in case they have a follow up. 10 THE COURT: Yeah, they're going to have a follow up. 11 MR. MESSING: Well, you never know. 12 THE COURT: Thanks. But I think it's an interesting 13 question. 14 MR. MESSING: Yeah, I mean, because you know, so 15 look, let's take. 16 MR. SANTARONE: Can I leave? I don't mean to hear 17 any more examples. We've got an answer, can I leave? 18 THE COURT: You could leave. You don't have to 19 listen to Mr. Messing any more. 20 MR. SANTARONE: Thank you. 21 MR. MESSING: (Indiscernible) captive audience.

MR. MESSING: (Indiscernible) captive audience.

Let's look at Charles Thompson and Latanya Caison (phonetic).

They both give statements to the police, but the statements

that they give are false either because of they've been coerced

(indiscernible) Thompson.

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1 THE COURT: All right, go ahead. 2 MR. MESSING: Or because (indiscernible) mislead in 3 the case of Caison. 4 And then, in either of them, both kinds of evidence, 5 the falseness of it was an act of omission because they never 6 told him that they forced Charles Thompson and they never told 7 anybody that they took Caison's (indiscernible). 8 And this is assuming evidence in the light most 9 favorable to the Plaintiff. 10 So I think you're right under certain circumstances 11 omission can bring about a fabrication. And that's why 12 (indiscernible). 13 THE COURT: Oh. 14 MR. MESSING: Ask a follow up question it's, you 15 know, have to cross that bridge. 16 THE COURT: Right, okay. You don't have to listen to 17 him anymore. 18 MR. MESSING: I'm sorry, I didn't hear what you said. 19 THE COURT: All right. Yeah, we're fine. Don't go 20 too far. 21 THE CLERK: All rise. 22 THE COURT: But just a comment, I think I'm one of the few judges who sends the jury instructions out. 23 24 MR. BROWNLIE: Generally, I think so. 25 THE COURT: But I think it's a good thing to send the

Number one, Plaintiff's claim of deprivation of

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liberty without due process of law and denial of a fair trial under the 14th Amendment Defendant Frank Jastrzembski.

A, do you find by preponderance of the evidence that Defendant Frank Jastrzembski denied Plaintiff James Dennis his constitutional rights to due process and a fair trial by fabricating evidence?

THE PRESIDING JUROR: No.

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THE CLERK: B, do you find by preponderance of the evidence that Frank Jastrzembski denied Plaintiff James Dennis his constitutional rights to due process and a fair trial by concealing evidence?

THE PRESIDING JUROR: Yes.

THE CLERK: Defendant Manuel Santiago, do you find by a preponderance of the evidence that Defendant Manuel Santiago denied Plaintiff James Dennis his constitutional rights to due process and a fair trial by fabricating evidence?

THE PRESIDING JUROR: No.

THE CLERK: B, do you find by preponderance of the evidence that Defendant Manuel Santiago denied Plaintiff James Dennis his constitutional rights to due process and a fair trial by concealing evidence?

THE PRESIDING JUROR: Yes.

THE CLERK: Two, Plaintiff's claim of civil rights conspiracy. Do you find by a preponderance of the evidence that Defendant Frank Jastrzembski conspired to deprive

1 Plaintiff James Dennis of his constitutional rights? 2 THE PRESIDING JUROR: Yes. 3 THE CLERK: B, do you find by preponderance of the 4 evidence that Defendant Manuel Santiago conspired to deprive 5 Plaintiff James Dennis of his constitutional rights? 6 THE PRESIDING JUROR: Yes. 7 THE CLERK: Three, compensatory damages. Please 8 state the total amount of damages Plaintiff James Dennis has 9 proven by preponderance of the evidence in accordance with the 10 Court's instructions regarding compensatory damages. 11 THE PRESIDING JUROR: 10,000,000. 12 THE CLERK: For punitive damages, do you find that 13 Defendant Jastrzembski acted maliciously or wantonly in 14 violating James Dennis's federally protected rights? 15 THE PRESIDING JUROR: Yes. 16 THE CLERK: State the amount of punitive damages you 17 award to James Dennis? 18 THE PRESIDING JUROR: 3,000,000. 19 THE CLERK: Do you find that Defendant Santiago acted 20 maliciously or wantonly in violating James Dennis' federal 21 protected rights? 2.2 THE PRESIDING JUROR: Yes. 23 THE COURT: State the amount of punitive damages you 24 award to James Dennis? 25 THE PRESIDING JUROR: 3,000,000.

1 THE CLERK: Would you like me to record the verdict, 2 Judge? 3 THE COURT: Yes. 4 THE CLERK: Members of the jury, harken unto your 5 verdict as the Court as recorded it in the issue joined in 6 civil action number 18-2689, wherein James Dennis is the Plaintiff and Detective Frank Jastrzembski and Defendant Manuel 7 8 Santiago are the Defendants. You have answered the 9 interrogatories as follows. 10 1A, no. 1B, yes as to Frank Jastrzembski. 11 As to Defendant Manuel Santiago, A, no. B, yes. 12 Interrogatory number 2A, yes. Interrogatory 2B, yes. 13 Interrogatory number 3, \$10,000,000. Interrogatory 14 number 4A, yes. 4B, \$3,000,000. 4C, yes. And 4D, \$3,000,000. 15 And so you all. 16 THE COURT: Okay, you may seated. Is there's a 17 motion to poll the jury? 18 MR. SANTARONE: Yes, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: All right. Members of the jury, polling 20 is just a motion that everybody's entitled to so that each 21 juror could record the verdict individually. 22 So I'm going to come around and ask the presiding 23 juror to stand and the question I will ask is do you agree with 24 the verdict as read by you? And then, I'll conclude with Juror 25 Number 6.

So the presiding juror, do you agree with the verdict as read?

THE PRESIDING JUROR: Yes.

THE COURT: Seat number 2, do you agree with the verdict as read by your presiding juror?

JUROR NO. 2: Yes.

THE COURT: Number 3, do you agree with the verdict as read by your presiding juror?

JUROR NO. 3: Yes.

THE COURT: Number 4, do you agree with the verdict at read by your presiding juror?

JUROR NO. 4: Yes.

THE COURT: And Number 5, do you agree with the verdict as read by your presiding juror?

JUROR NO. 5: Yes.

THE COURT: And Number 6, do you agree with the verdict as read by your presiding juror?

JUROR NO. 6: Yes.

THE COURT: All right, thank you very much. Members of the jury, let me be brief, but I want to take the opportunity to thank you for being good enough to agree to participate as members of the trial jury in this case.

We appreciate the time that you have given away from the jobs, your family, to consider the case and to consider the issues in this case.

And as you could see, your presence here allows us an opportunity to bring this matter to an orderly conclusion. So on behalf of the Court, and on behalf of the attorneys, I want to thank you for your services.

Members of the jury, in terms of the case, I want to also in your presence thank the lawyers for their preparation and for working really hard to get the case to you in an orderly fashion.

As you well can appreciate, it takes a lot of hard work to get the cases of this nature prepared for you to consider and the lawyers were very professional to each other and to the Court. And when that happens, I think the matter before you is a lot smoother.

A couple other things that I just want to briefly mention. Number one is that you don't leave your First

Amendment rights checked at the door when you preside with a trial. The press is not here, but sometimes the press may be interested in speaking to jurors.

Sometimes the lawyers may be interested in speaking to lawyers. The decision whether to speak to anyone is entirely yours. You don't have to speak to anyone, but then again, as I said, you do have a constitutional right.

And the only guidance that I could give you is that if, for some reason, you speak to someone else following the case, and the recording of this verdict, please do not discuss

anything that was set by your other fellow jurors in the jury room because we maintain the integrity and the secrecy of those proceedings and you don't have to explain your verdict to anyone.

So please do not repeat your discussions because those discussions should be kept as secret.

Certainly, for example lawyers often like to speak to jurors because they want to learn and they want to know what arguments persuaded them, what arguments did not persuade them, what pieces of evidence did persuade them or not. And that's totally fine, but what is not fine is to repeat what somebody else said in the jury room.

I have some certificate of appreciation that I normally sign and distribute to you. Based on your request, I'm just going to mail them rather than give them to you personally.

And with that, members of the jury, unless there is anything else I need to address with them, they are discharged from further responsibilities with this Court. Okay. So you are excused.

Thank you very much for your service. I'm going to ask that the people remain in the courtroom while you exit, okay?

THE CLERK: All rise.

(Jury exits courtroom)

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              THE COURT: Everybody remain in the courtroom,
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     please.
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              MR. MESSING: Of course.
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              THE COURT: And --
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              MR. MESSING: Can Mr. Dennis go back to his family?
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              THE COURT: Yeah, he can go back his family and
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     congratulations.
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              MR. DENNIS: Thank you.
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              THE COURT: Okay, can I speak to the lawyers in my --
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              MR. SANTARONE: Yes.
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              THE COURT: -- chambers?
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              MR. POMAGER: Does that include us, Your Honor?
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              THE COURT: That includes you, yes. And wait here a
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     little bit if they don't mind your client's waiting in the
15
     courtroom for you.
16
              UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah. Everybody stay in the
17
     courtroom.
          (Proceedings concluded at 2:30 p.m.)
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